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NEW ARRIVALS SALYUT-7

A gap of nearly seven months cosmonauts have again made their appearance on the Salyut-7 orbiting complex. The latest arrivals are cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov. Their predecessors, Anatoly Bezovoi and Valentin Lebedev, spent 211 days on Salyut-7, a flight endurance record. Lyakhov and Alexandrov will carry on the research and experiments begun by the previous crew.

(Turn to page 5 for our Viewpoint on their research programme)

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered the results of the meeting, which took place on June 28 in Moscow, between Party and government leaders from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The initiatives taken at the meeting by the Soviet delegation, headed by Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, were approved.

The joint statement issued at June 28 meeting reflects a unity of approach between the internal parties and countries in their evaluation of the contemporary international situation, and their desire to join forces to prevent war and consolidate peace and security throughout the world. This unity is particularly important at a time of growing international tension, when interstate relations are becoming further destabilized, while the threat of nuclear war with its disastrous consequences grows day by day, and the arms race assumes unprecedented proportions. The

United States and certain of its allies do not conceal that they are bent on achieving military superiority over the countries of socialism.

Given this situation, the Politbureau attaches particular importance to the fact that at their meeting, the government leaders of the socialist countries declared that proceeding from the interests of peace and their own security they will never allow anyone to gain military superiority over them. They issued an urgent appeal to NATO member-countries asking them to soberly and objectively weigh up the threatening tendencies in the present-day development of international relations and to derive sensible conclusions answering to the profound interests of mankind.

In the course of the Politbureau meeting, it was stressed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are expecting a response to their appeal from the NATO member-countries at this difficult moment in the development of world events. People throughout the world demand that concrete measures be taken to prevent a nuclear holocaust.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee also considered other foreign policy, domestic and defence matters, and took appropriate decisions.

SEVENTY MILLION VOTE FOR PEACE

More than seventy million Soviet young men and women, workers, collective farmers, Party veterans and members of the Young Communist League who took part in the Peace March of Soviet Youth forming part of the national anti-war "I Am Voting For Peace" campaign have announced their unanimous support for the peaceful foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet Government.

(Continued on page 2)

PEACE-83 CYCLING RALLY SOON TO START

Yes to the freeze of nuclear arsenal!
No to nuclear weapons in West and East, North and South!
No to the first use of nuclear arms!
Yes to disarmament and peace—such are the slogans of the International many-day Peace-83 Cycling Rally. Due to start on July 6 from outside

the building of the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow. It will pass through Leningrad, Helsinki, Stockholm, to Oslo, from where cyclists will fly to New York finally ending up in Washington.

12 Soviet cyclists will be joined by nine Norwegians, nine

(Continued on page 8)

Specialists in Russian meet here

Our photo shows the participants in the 22nd International Seminar of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature from Asian, African and Latin American countries, being held at the Patricio Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow from June 5 to July 5.

These traditional get-togethers in Moscow are very useful to us. Dr K. S. Dhillon, from India, told an MNI correspondent. First and foremost they represent an opportunity to be plunged into the atmosphere of the language and to replenish our knowledge. We can also exchange experience and study language teaching methods taking into account the way Russian is taught in different regions. Apart from conversations, and our practical work and lectures at the seminar, we also paid a visit to the actors of a Moscow theatre, to an artist's studio and met with composer, Tikhon Khrennikov. Included in our programme are visits to museums and theatres, as well as a trip to Leningrad and to Yasnaya Polyana—Leo Tolstoy's birthplace.

These Moscow get-togethers of specialists in Russian are becoming more and more popular. Representatives from 20 countries attended the previous seminar held in the summer of 1982. This time, 63 people from 22 countries are present.

Today more than 23 million people in 80 countries study Russian. It is taught in the schools of 60, and universities of 80, countries. Every two years the number of people in the world speaking Russian increases by one million. In the photo the language of peace is understood by all seminar participants during an excursion to the Arkhangelskoye Museum-estate, near Moscow.

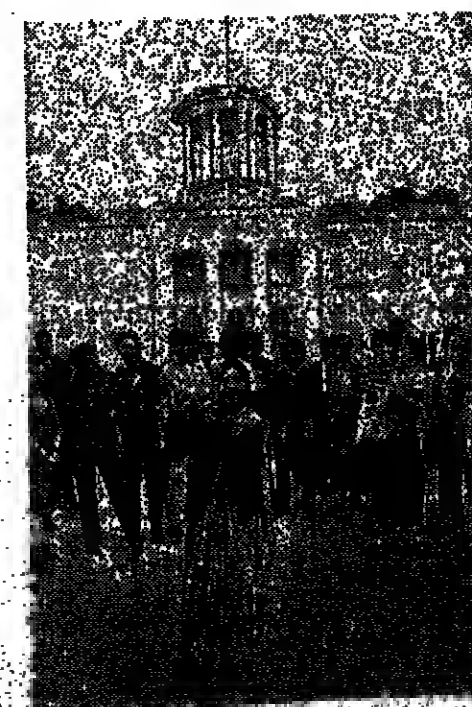


Photo by Alexander Rainbow



13th Moscow Film Festival

Between 7th and 21st July, Moscow will be the venue of the 13th International Film Festival. Its traditional motto is for Humanism in Cinema. Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations. Film makers from 104 countries and 6 international and national organizations including the United Nations, UNESCO, the African National Congress, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Patriotic Forces from El Salvador and Patriotic Forces from Chile, have declared their desire to take part. More than 1,000 foreign film makers have confirmed their arrival in Moscow for the festival and more than 150 news agencies, television companies and newspapers have applied for accreditation at the festival's press centre.

At a press conference given by Philipp Yermash, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, correspondents were told that the festival programme includes a feature film competition for which 82 entries have been received from 30 countries; a shorts competition—35 entries from nearly 50 countries; and a children's film competition—50 entries

from 28 countries. The winners will be chosen by three international juries to be chaired by film director Stanislav Rostovsky, writer and publicist Genrikh Borovik and writer Anatoly Alexin respectively.

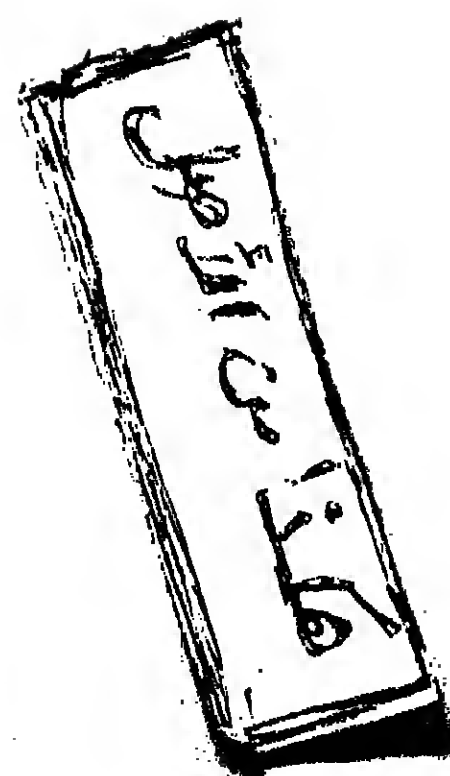
Soviet cinema will be represented at the feature film contest by Gleb Panfilov's movie, "Vassas", based on Maxim Gorky's novel, "Vassas Zhelaznykh" (Mosfilm); at the shorts contest—by "Union of Republics and Hearts" (Byelarusfilm Studio) and the "Uplake" and "Very Peculiar Verse" (Leningrad Documentary Studio); and at the children's contest—by "Masculine Education" (Turkmenfilm) and the animation cartoon, "The Last Hunt" (Soyuzmultfilm).

During the festival there will be retrospective film-shows devoted to the work of Federico Fellini, Stanley Kramer, Rana Clémah, and Raj Kapoor.

There will also be a film market, sponsored and organized by Sovexportfilm, to be held at the International Trade Centre.

The market will be attended by nearly 200 representatives of firms in the film trade from more than 80 countries.

Larisa GOLITSKYA



Round the Soviet Union

● THE ANCIENT RUSSIAN CITY OF SUZDAL HAS WON THE GOLD APPLE AWARD AND THUS BECOMES THE FIRST SOVIET CITY TO HAVE BEEN AWARDED THIS PRIZE INSTITUTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TOURISM JOURNALISTS AND WRITERS (FIJTW). The award, which was presented by the FIJTW President Rami Lornus, is handed in for the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments and their use in the interests of tourism, and for the establishment of a tourist centre.

● A REPUBLICAN CARDIOLOGICAL CENTRE HAS OPENED IN CHUVASHIA, AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC WHICH IS PART OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Facing the Volga River, the centre has specialised cardiological, rheumatological, and reanimation departments, along with a department of functional diagnostics, all fitted out with the latest instruments. The remote control consultation post at the centre has specialists on duty round the clock. They receive cardiograms by phone from tens of kilometres away and this helps doctors on the spot to make accurate diagnosis of the disease.

● ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE BIG YODRELITS FAMILY, FROM THE POLYA DISTRICT IN RSTONIA, MET AT THE LOCAL CHOIR FESTIVAL, HELD IN THE TOWN OF POLYA. More than 150 amateur choirs, including 34 made up of single families, took part in the festival.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF LIGHTER VESSELS HAS BEEN STARTED AT THE SOVIET-SKAYA GAVAN DOCKS IN THE FAR EAST. Each of these floating container carriers can accommodate up to four hundred tonnes of different cargo. Adapted to northern climatic conditions, the lighters are designed to carry cargo in Polar regions. Before the year is out, the Far Eastern Shipping Company will have been equipped with a complete set of containers for a lighter carrier.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FIRST SOLAR POWER STATION

Not so long ago solar-energy engineers were looked upon as odd people who used huge mirrors to play with sunbeams, writes SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Now the scepticism surrounding solar energy has given way to optimism. A number of interesting solutions have been found which prove the feasibility of the "golden ray". Engineers have started to build the country's first solar-power station near the village of Lenino in the Crimean Peninsula. Part of it will be commissioned this year. The design includes a 70 m high open work steel tower with a steam generator on top, 1,600 mirrors with a total area of four hectares will surround the tower in concentric circles. Sunbeams directed at the tower will be able to heat the water to 250°C.

The main purpose behind the project, the paper explains, is to accumulate experimental materials, and adjust unit structures since the project is new in every respect. The solar station should also answer the crucial question now asked by power engineers: how will the station compete against thermal power stations? The economic aspect should be considered carefully alongside the ecological one. True, when compared to modern power stations, this one, with its 5 thousand kilowatts, is small. But the first atomic power station built 30 years ago in Obninsk had the same capacity. Now engineers are already designing solar-power stations with a capacity of 200 to 300 thousand kilowatts.

ARCTIC WRITERS MEET

The USSR Writers Union and the UNESCO National Commission recently sponsored a conference involving 100 intellectuals from the Arctic nations. The representatives at the conference, the first of its kind, discussed their role in world culture, writes LITERATURNAYA

GAZETA. Amongst other issues, they also considered putting out a joint publication dealing with the history, the current situation and art of the indigenous Arctic peoples. The Soviet writer Chukchi Yuri Rykhu is to be the editor-in-chief of this unique edition. His appointment to this post is quite natural, the paper remarks. The Soviet Union pays considerable attention to the development of its northern peoples' literature. Quite recently the 3rd All-Russian seminar of young writers from the Far North was held in Mogan, Eastern Siberia, involving 50 writers of different nationalities including Chukchi, Yakuts, Mansi, Nivkhs, Dolgans, and Khants. The seminars were led by prominent Soviet writers, poets and critics New and promising names are always discovered at such meetings, for instance, the writers A. Laitin an Arctic hunter, and Ikhernan N. Kurlov from Yakutia.

Some writers, for example Yuri Rykhu, the Mansi poet Yuvna Sheshulov and Nivkh writer Vladimir San, of have won nationwide fame, and their books have been translated into foreign languages.

BIOTECHNOLOGY IN USSR: REALISTIC PROSPECTS

One of this country's research institutes has obtained a hormone for human growth. Industrial technology for manufacturing this substance is now being developed, writes PRAVDA. The drug is very important for curing dwarfism, severe burns and bone fractures. It cures people suffering from such accidents and makes them very quickly.

Obtaining the growth hormone is yet another success of the Soviet programme for the development of biotechnology conducted under Ovchinnikov, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Soviet factories have been producing insulin, lincolin, large quantities for several years. We are getting close to the large-scale and cheap production of insulin, needed for curing diabetes. Producing insulin has been a very expensive process until now.

The mass production of more drugs is just one aspect of the biotechnology programme. Another aspect is the production of artificially grown substances which promise to revolutionize the food situation. Natural growth produces between 50 and 100 plants per single plant, whereas biotechnology methods can grow a million. One such growth programme for seeds and selected potatoes, sugar beet, and lucerne (alfalfa). It now being fulfilled. Other crops are on the waiting list.

Soviet researchers believe that biotechnological achievements belong to all mankind. This is one of the most efficient ways of eradicating hunger and disease, the paper concludes.

CASPIAN STURGEON STOCKS REACH NEW HIGH

Commercial stocks of the sturgeon have been restored in the Caspian. The catches of this valuable fish in recent years, writes the SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper, have surpassed those of previous years when the flow of the river feeding the sea was unregulated, no oil was produced and the sea's raw material base was richer. The present success is due to a unified nature protection programme, encompassing artificial fish breeding and a campaign for water purity in the Caspian Sea, the paper points out. Today four-fifths of the sturgeon in the Caspian have been artificially spawned. The Azerbaijan fish breeding factories alone release into the Kura River over 250 million sturgeon fry a year. Artificial fish breeding has many advantages, for instance, fish fry breed artificially have far greater vitality than those bred in a natural habitat. It is thanks to artificial fish breeding that depleted stocks of sturgeon, white sturgeon, and Acipenser, in the Caspian have been so speedily built up again.

ROBOTS AND OUR WORKERS

Robots have taken over the job of stamping, machining and conveying parts in several shops at the tractor factory in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, the biggest farm machinery works in Soviet Central Asia.

The Tashkent factory, which was among the first in the industry to begin introducing robot-based flexible production systems, plans to have manipulators mounted on practically every machine tool in its stock by 1990.

The workers released as a result of the installation of robots, are retrained at the factory's expense and given more skilled jobs at other production sectors.

By creating robotized complexes, the Uzbek machine-builders not only improve the quality of labour but also solve another important problem, namely that of building new factories in areas where the available manpower reserves have already been exhausted but where there are still plentiful stocks of raw materials.

FAST-GROWING TREES

The fast-growing trees which have been planted along the banks of canals in the Trans-Ili Alatau foothills in Kazakhstan will provide protection from the scorching sun, thus ensuring less wastage of water. Impervious to hot wind and sharp temperature changes the trees grow as much as three metres a year, increasing their trunk diameter by four to five centimetres.

Derived from the Red Dals Bank turanga and poplars these hybrids turned out to be more efficient than pipes or reinforced concrete elabs in providing protection for irrigation systems, and preventing the erosion of canal banks.

A special nursery to grow the trees has been set up in the desert south of Lake Balkhash.

SETTING SAIL FOR THE ATLANTIC

The snow-white four-masted ship "Sedov", has left its port of registration in Riga, Latvia, for a two-month voyage across the Atlantic Ocean carrying 160 cadets from the Murmansk marine engineering school of the Ministry of Fisheries of the USSR. The would-be fishermen will receive part of their training on the "Sedov". They will learn to hold and take down sails, to handle navigational instruments and to stand watch on the bridge.

The "Sedov" is due to call at the port of Thorshavn on the Faeroe Islands and at Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, at the invitation of the local branches of friendship societies. Visitors will be shown over the ship during its stay in port.

YUKAGHIRS HAVE AN ALPHABET

One of the smallest nations, the Yukaghirs from the north of the USSR now have their own written language. Although there are only eight hundred Yukaghirs each one is a member of the fraternal Soviet family and therefore surrounded by fatherly concern and attention.

The Yukaghirs live in the Autonomous Republic of Yakutia. Like their grandfathers before them, they are reindeer breeders and hunters. Despite inheriting these ancient trades, their life styles have changed dramatically. They now live in modern, comfortable settlements complete with electricity, TV, creches, kindergartens, and boarding schools where their children are completely supported by the state. All these services are now of the disposal of this nation which was doomed to extinction several decades ago.

The person who formulated the alphabet and the spelling rules is Gavril Kurlov, the Yukaghir poet and philologist. It took him almost seven years of painstaking work to devise the alphabet. He is a research associate of the Institute of Language, Literature and History attached to the Yakutian Section of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Science and technology

UP-DATED STEAMSHIPS

Addressing a symposium in Leningrad, Soviet experts pointed out that seagoing vessels derived from steam are far from being a technical anachronism and that there are advantages in the use of modernized steam power plants in seagoing ships.

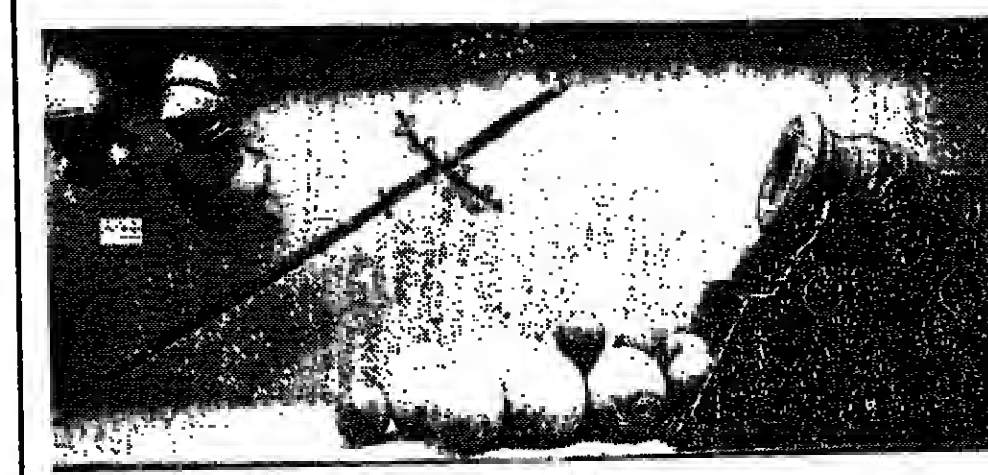
Modern ships running on coal are already in service in the Soviet merchant marine. A modern ship with a deadweight capacity for example, makes regular voyages to Spitzbergen, where Soviet coal concessions are located. The use of coal as a source of energy for large tonnage dry cargo ships, designed for the carriage of 80 thousand tonnes of bulk cargo, is considered highly feasible. Modern steamships will bear but a remote resemblance to their predecessors, which used up hundreds of tonnes of coal per each voyage. Steamers will no longer be needed, heated by coal, but will be fed directly from special thermally insulated compartments fully automatically regulated furnaces. The steam plants will have a high efficiency rate approaching that of steam turbines. Advanced steam plants will be computer-controlled direct from the chart room.

In the opinion of Professor Ilya Mironchenko, one of the authors of the Soviet merchant marine development programme, the added expense of constructing steam turbine ships is compensated by the comparatively low cost of coal.

Places to visit



CASTLE IN LAKE LAND



The Trakai lakes lie 30 kilometres west of the Lithuanian capital Vilnius. Galve is the largest of the 81 lakes and on its banks stands the castle of Trakai (above).

A short while ago the castle's massive limestone gables were opened to visitors. Its walls have been completely restored as have the towers, built of red brick and huge boulders, and the castle now looks exactly as it did to the 14th and 15th centuries when it acted as an advanced post in the wars against the crusaders.

Trakai castle today is a museum, housing collections of ancient weapons, as well as objects from everyday peasant life and numerous archaeological finds.

Trakai, a splendid place for holidays, walking, and sailing, attracts numerous Soviet and foreign visitors travelling to the Baltic republics. To the photo (below): part of the collection in the Trakai Museum.

A TRANSPARENT ENGINE

An unusual internal combustion engine operates in a laboratory at the All-Union Natural Gas Research Institute with which all processes can be watched with a naked eye. This becomes possible since many of its parts have been made out of thick quartz glass which even allows photographing the combustion, explosion, in the cylinder.

The transparent engine represents an experimental model aimed at testing oil-hydrogen mixtures as engine fuel.

The research has revealed that the hydrogen engine has a wide load regulation range. The exhaust is much purer.

ENERGY

OF THERMAL WATER

In the Kamchatka Peninsula there is actually local coal, oil and gas, but the area holds the first place in this country according to its energy resources. What we have is mainly thermal energy, says Vladimir Belousov, the director of the world's only institute of volcanology. The peninsula's "boilers" are represented by numerous volcanoes and underground thermal waters. The utilization of the earth's deep heat attracts lately the attention of experts. Besides valuable chemical elements can be extracted from thermal water.

For more than 15 years over the 11 megawatt thermal power station of Paushat has been in operation in Kamchatka. All the operational processes in the station are completely automated. Now they are about to build another power station with a capacity of 200 megawatts.

145 thermal-water fields have been discovered in the peninsula. It has been estimated that Kamchatka's volcanic boilers will be able to substitute for over 700 million tonnes of equivalent fuel.

AS HOT AS 100,000°C

Optical pyrometers are instruments for measuring high temperatures without bodily contact. The Scientific Research Institute of Metrology in Kiev (the Ukraine) has made a major contribution to the design of this complex equipment. Over 20 different instruments, devices and complexes for measuring temperatures ranging between 700°C and 100,000°C have been developed at the institute.

The LOP-72 laboratory optical pyrometer has been awarded a gold medal of an international fair in Brno.

FOR MEN ONLY

Only 465 kilograms of oil can be produced from the sixty tonnes of tobacco leaves picked on the plantations at the Sudak Riber oil also factory-form (the Crimea). Scientists from the Nikitsky Botanical Gardens suggested the technology for its production. Tobacco oil, a vital ingredient of men's perfumed lotions, is very popular with French perfume manufacturers as well as those in this country.

OF INTEREST

Favourite odours

What sort of smells do animals like? Well, dogs seem to like those of onion, cat-vole and mint. Lions simply adore good perfume, which can even be used to tame them. Foxes, mink, ferrets and ermine are attracted by the smell of peeling fish, which, as a lure is used in hunting them—while some seem to go for tobacco smoke, according to a report in the "Nedelya" on the illustrated weekly of the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia".

VIEWPOINT

COSMONAUTS LIKE THEIR JOB

Vitaly SEVASTYANOV,
USSR Pilot Cosmonaut

The work of the rotating crew on board the Salyut-7 space station forms part of a single research programme. Each successive crew, as a rule, resumes working where their predecessors left off. This makes it possible for them to introduce corrections into the programme depending on results obtained, and to expand it by means of new instruments. Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alcaudrov will have to carry out research in several directions.

Much of their work consists of a further study of the natural resources of the Earth, and of observation and photographic assignments carried out for various branches of the Soviet national economy. Geologists, for instance, make wide use of space information. Major geological structures which are hard to study by traditional methods show up well in space photographs. Space geological mapping is being carried out according to plans so that by 1990 it will have all Soviet territory. The forecasts made by the cosmonauts are confirmed by geological surveys on the ground. Space photography has revealed zones rich in copper in the vicinity of the Baikal-Amur Railway, deposits of tin in Yakutia, and rare metals in the Far East.

Another area of the crew's work is experimentation. The Salyut-7 station is fitted with the new Knurnd instrument, which makes it possible to grow automatically twelve microorganisms under a preset programme. The cosmonauts have taken new substances with them, and before long they will use their turners to smelt new materials.

The previous expedition broke new ground by its experiments to obtain highly pure biologically active substances in the Terra installation.

Then tests have shown that the state of weightlessness raises considerably the efficiency of the purification and separation of biological substances, such as coffee, albumen, and amino acids. The experiments in this installation, which continue, will undoubtedly yield good results in practical value in future.

Like their predecessors, the present crew are enthusiastic about the astrophysical experiments which will examine various objects to the Universe, interstellar matter, and the upper layers of the Earth's atmosphere. These demand painstaking work to orientate the station and ensure the highly precise setting of the astrophysical instruments. Such operations are much enjoyed by the cosmonauts.

The current expedition has the new distinctive features. This March a heavy satellite, Kosmos-1443, was docked with the station. Its size and weight about the same as that of the station itself. It is the first time that a complex of this type (Salyut-7 — Soyuz T-9 — Kosmos-1443) has been set up and therefore, its crew and experts from the mission control centre have to solve a number of problems relating to controlling its movements and to maintenance.

The satellite has a great variety of different cargo on board. Once this has been unloaded, the cosmonauts will have an additional living room with conditions similar to those pertaining at the station itself.

MOSCOW VIRTUOSI
ON TOUR

The Moscow Virtuosi Chamber Orchestra has started its tour of Spain and France. We have been invited to take part in the major music festival in Grenada, said violinist Vladimir Spivakov, director of the orchestra. We are taking two programmes with us: one devoted to Beethoven, the other including works by Mozart, the Tchaikovsky String Sextet and the Shostakovich Piano Concerto performed by S. Neverskyan, from Soviet Armenia.

After their concert in Madrid and Seville, the Moscow Virtuosi will go to France to take part in the traditional festivals in Toulon and Tours. As in recent years, together with leading Moscow Conservatoire musicians, I will be taking the violin class at the summer international academy, said Vladimir Spivakov.

SOVIET CINEMA
REFLECTS LIFE

For almost a fortnight filmgoers crowded into the Siroi Cinema and Concert Hall in Calcutta (the capital of the West Bengal state and India's largest city) for a festival of Soviet films sponsored by the Indian Cinema Societies Federation and Sovespordfilm. The Calcutta viewers saw the latest Soviet movies — for example, "Que Viva Mexico!", "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" and "The Autumn Marathon" — as well as films which have become classics of world cinema.

At the initiative of the federation, following Calcutta, the festival will be held in virtually all the states in the East and North-East of India. Spokesmen for Sovespordfilm in Calcutta said that many applications had been received for modern Soviet films, from the state of Manipur, and elsewhere.

Last year alone 27 Soviet film festivals were held in large Indian cities and in smaller communities, in answer to numerous requests from cinema societies and clubs of India.

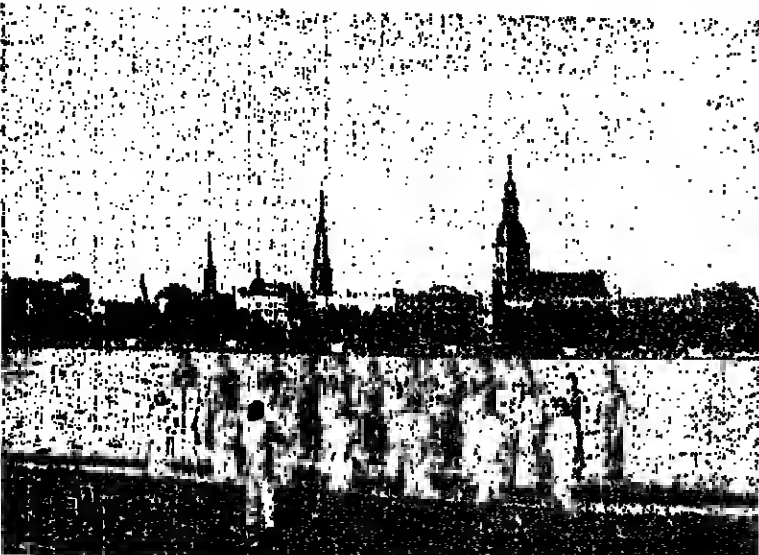
What accounts for this interest in Soviet films? After all Indian cinemas show movies from the USA, Britain, France and Hong Kong. The gist of the matter is, writes the influential "Film Mirror", that the Soviet cinema reflects life.

Vaganova Ballet School

The 245th lot of graduates from the Vaganova Ballet School have given a performance at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Leningrad.

The young dancers will go to theatres in Ukraine, Karelia, and Abkhazie. Ten of them have been admitted to the Kirov

company which is now celebrating its 200th anniversary. Apart from Soviet students the Vaganova, one of the oldest ballet schools, has also trained young dancers coming from the GDR, Portugal, the Philippines, Finland, France and Yugoslavia.



Imants Kokars conducts the Latvian Ave Sol Chamber Choir on the Dangevsk embankment, in Riga. For many years now Kokars has been one of the chief conductors of this 20,000 strong choir uniting hundreds of the republic's top song collectives. He brought fame to the Ziedole Mare Choir, the Ave Sol Choir and the Bevernion Choir. Teachers' Choir, which have won high awards at international festivals in Italy, West Germany, the Philippines, etc.

ALL-UNION SCULPTURE EXHIBITION

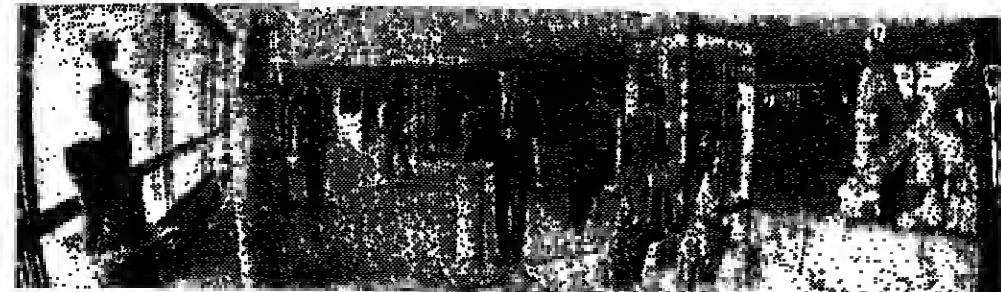


In the photos:

- Outside the entrance to the exhibition.
- L. Remnava. Adam and Eve.
- Rukhadze. Portrait of a teacher.
- In one of the galleries.



The various pieces of sculpture and sculptural compositions to be seen outside the Central Artists House at 10/14 Krymakiy Val, herald the opening of the First All-Union Exhibition of Sculpture with most of the items being displayed inside the building. On show are nearly 2,000 pieces done over past decades by sculptors and craftsmen from all of the Union republics, including easel, large-scale and decorative sculpture, model art and small-scale sculpture. Works by established artists, such as Tomsky, Karbel and Aikushin stand side-by-side with those of younger, as yet little-known sculptors. The show demonstrates the



high professional standards reached by the national schools, some of which have been represented at Moscow exhibitions in the past — mostly by pictures and drawings — said USSR Artists Union board secretary, Yu. Chernov.

FACTS
AND EVENTS

Prizes. The Soviet writer Yuri Rytkheu has been awarded an Italian literary prize after schoolpupils and lycée students were polled as to their favourite works by Italian and foreign writers.

Festivals. The Czechoslovak

resort Taplica has become, as of this summer, the centre of a new music festival dedicated to the Soviet composer Dmitry Shostakovich, who often visited the town. This year the festival will be confined to Czechoslovak musicians, but performers from other countries, including the Soviet Union, are to be invited to take part in the future.

Cinemas. The Gorky Film Studios, in Moscow, has started shooting "Leo Tolstoy", a film about the last year of the great writer's life. It is directed by Sergei Gerasimov who is also scriptwriter.

GRAND PRIX FOR SOVIET ARCHITECTS

The Grand Prix and gold medal of the 2nd World Biennale for Architecture Interarch-83, which recently closed in the Bulgarian capital Sofia, has been awarded to the Palace of Culture and Sport in Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia. The building was designed by

R. Kerp. Several other architects also won prizes. The world Biennale, sponsored by the Union of Architects of Bulgaria, the national Union of Arab and the United Towns of

WHAT'S ON!

July 2-4

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances by the Kuznetsov Opera and Ballet Theatre 2 (mat), 3 (mat) — Heriel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet), 2 (eve) — An evening with Yevgeny Doga, 3 (eve) — Doga, "Luchatelul" (ballet), 4 — Minkus, "La Bayadere" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pashkinskaya St), 2 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (opera), 3 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet), 3 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Operette Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St), 2 — Kalman, "The Cyprian Princess", 3 (mat) — Feltsman, "An Old Comedy", 3 (eve) — Kalman, "Evening Visitors", 4 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Maly Theatre (1/6 Sverdlov St). Guest performances by the Yerevan Drama Theatre, 2 (mat) — Zaltsunyan, "The Call of the Gods", 2 (eve) — Dostoyevsky, "The Gambler", 3 (mat) — Arbutov, "Irkutsk Story", 3 (eve) — Aboulh, "The

Skylark", 4 — Shakur, "The War of Red and Roses".

FILMS

All of a Sudden (Maly Studios, USSR).

A comedy about a young accounting clerk who is suddenly promoted to a high post in Kaliningrad. Metro-Moskva.

The Youth of a Gentleman (Maly Studios-Tajik Studios, USSR).

About the youth of a famous Russian composer. Cinema: "Plamya" (2) — Shcheda Vostanitsya, Metro-Moskva.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (11 Kuznetskiy St). Works by Georgian artists, paintings, drawings, sculpture as well as posters. Daily, except Tuesday, noon 10/11 Metro Kuznetskiy Mos.

RHEUMATOLOGY-83



This international exhibition has been arranged to coincide with the 10th European Rheumatologists Congress at present taking place in Moscow. It spreads over 3.6 thousand square metres in four pavilions at the exhibition complex in Sokolniki Park.

Regular exhibitions illustrating world achievements in medicine and the pharmaceutical industry are organized in this country. For instance, the Health Service show held in 1974 and 1980, Medical Technology-79, Hyperbaric Medicine-81, Pharmaceutical Industry-82, Optics-82 and Cardiology-82.

130 firms and organizations from 15 foreign countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, the Netherlands, the USA, Finland, France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan, are represented at Rheumatology-83.

I was told at the organiza-

tional committee of the 10th European Rheumatologists Congress that while previous congress exhibitions had been predominantly pharmaceutical, the present show includes a wide range of equipment for functional diagnostics and epidemiological research, as well as physiotherapy, surgical and rehabilitation equipment for those suffering from rheumatic disease.

About 300 items are being displayed by the USSR, the largest exhibitor. Switzerland, West Germany, Finland, the USA and Japan are the largest foreign exhibitors.

Gennedy LEONOV

GREECE AND THE USSR:
TRADITIONAL PARTNERS

Greek Merchant Shipping Minister Georgios Katsifaras was recently in Moscow for talks with his Soviet counterpart Timofey Gushenko. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and were useful for both sides. I am satisfied with our discussions, Katsifaras told an MNI correspondent.

Cooperation between our countries is developing on the basis of an agreement signed in 1975. Over the past few years much useful work has been achieved by both sides. Within the past two years alone Greek shipbuilders have repaired five ships for the USSR with a displacement of 30,000 tonnes each. The Soviet shipbuilding experts, who helped in the repairs, showed a high level of skill.

Soviet tourist ships calling at Greek ports are locally serviced. We, for our part, have bought from the USSR 15 hydro-turbine ships which have acquitted themselves creditably. There are 100,000 people engaged in maintenance work on the ships of the Greek merchant marine, which is the world's third largest in terms of displacement. We are very interested in freight operations with the Soviet Union. Katsifaras continued, and have suggested charging minimal current prices.

From Moscow our delegation is going to Odessa and Leningrad where we plan to visit navigation schools to learn about the training of Soviet experts in the field.

In the near future, a group of Greek experts will also visit these schools. The Greeks and Russians have never been enemies on the contrary, the great Russian people have always helped Greece in her struggle for independence. Many glorious sons of Russia participated in the liberation of Greece from the Turkish yoke. Now, too, we seek not confrontation but mutually profitable and peaceful cooperation, the minister emphasized.

POSITIVE
DISCUSSIONS
IN NEW YORK

At a New York meeting of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council, the state of Soviet-American trade and ways of expanding it were discussed. Both sides expressed interest in the expansion of mutually advantageous trade. Organizational questions were raised relating to an exhibition of goods produced by American agroindustrial firms to be held in Moscow next October. To date some 100 American companies have expressed a desire to take part.

The annual general meeting of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council is to be held in Chicago next October. Co-chairman of the Council William Verity, President of the Armco Steel Corporation, said that United States businessmen and Soviet foreign trade organizations were going to pull out all stops to efforts to promote the expansion of Soviet-American trade.

Member of the Executive Council and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Archer Daniels Midland Company Duane Andress stated that trade represents the road to peace and mutual understanding. The opinions exchanged during the meetings of the Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council and the decisions taken are of positive significance, said Gennadiy Kandall, member of the Executive Committee of the Council, and President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Pepsi Cola.

INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATIVE
MANAGERS'
SEMINAR

The role of cooperatives in the solution of the socio-economic problems of society was the subject of an international seminar for cooperative managers from the developing countries held recently in Moscow. The seminar, sponsored by the Central Cooperative Union (Centrosoyuz) of the USSR aimed at acquainting those taking part with the Soviet experience in setting up and perfecting the new type cooperatives at present functioning in the country.

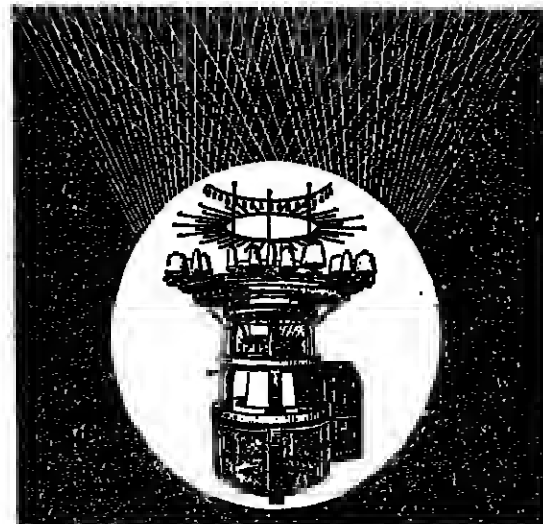
The seminar opened on the eve of International Cooperation Day established in 1923. The cooperative movement now has over 500 million members embracing virtually all countries of the world.

Opening the seminar, the Chairman of the Board of the Centrosoyuz of the USSR, M. Trunov, stressed that the Soviet experience proves that cooperation as a form of economic activity forms an integral part of a society's economic system, while as a public organization, it represents a specific form of democracy and an inalienable part of a society's political system.

Philately

SEVASTOPOLE CITY
OF RUSSIAN GLORY

The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a stamp dedicated to the bicentenary of the Black Sea city of Sevastopol which is a glorious page in the history of the Russian Navy.

INTERLOCK
CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE

D L 4 M MODEL:

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D L 4 M MODEL:

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Gauge, needles per inch	20	or 24
Needle cylinder dia. (nominal), mm	450	500 550 750
Feeders	28	32 36 48
Linear speed, m/min		
double-rib knitting		0.9—1.0
structural knitting		0.8—0.9
Yarn handled, lbs:		
Gauge 20—		
cotton	16.5—11.8;	18.5
synthetic	6.7×2—5×2;	16.7
semi-or pure wool		31—27.8
Gauge 24 —		
cotton		11.8—10
synthetic	5×2—3.3×2 or 10—6.7;	16.7—8.4
pure wool		22—19.2
Duty factor		0.80—0.85
Creal diameter, mm	2090	2090 2090 2520
Weight, kg	1900	2000 2100 2300

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Telex 411088 TEBX SU; 411228 TEBX SU

TECHMASHEXPORT

Contacts
and contracts

© The Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Leonid Kostandov, has received the Minister of Economics, D. O. Lomashov, of the FRG, and has had a discussion with him on the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

Opening the seminar, the Chairman of the Board of the Centrosoyuz of the USSR, M. Trunov, stressed that the Soviet experience proves that cooperation as a form of economic activity forms an integral part of a society's economic system, while as a public organization, it represents a specific form of democracy and an inalienable part of a society's political system.

H. Baquiat was received by the USSR Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai Patolichov.

countries with Nikolai Patolichov, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR.

Talks on Soviet-
French trade

Talks have taken place at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, between a Soviet delegation, headed by Nikolai Komarov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR and a French delegation led by H. Baquiat, Director of the Department of Foreign Economic Relations at the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budget. The Soviet and French negotiators discussed the state of Soviet-French trade in 1983 and prospects for its development in 1984-85, as well as the implementation of a long-term programme for the extension of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France in 1980-90 and their cooperation in the area of the agroindustrial complex.

H. Baquiat was received by the USSR Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai Patolichov.